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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1413)

Name of Candidate	Vaibhav Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	971641
Center	Delhi	Date	26-10-2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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6	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. In India, ancient and medieval storage structures such as the step wells, are not only magnificent in their conception, architecture and ornamentation but also hold a lesson for contemporary water concerns. Discuss with examples. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में बावड़ियों जैसी प्राचीन और मध्यकालीन जल भंडारण संरचनाएं न केवल अपनी अवधारणा, वास्तुकला और अलंकरण में भव्य हैं, बल्कि जल संबंधी वर्तमान चिंताओं हेतु एक सीख भी उपलब्ध कराती हैं। उदाहरणों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Ancient India and medieval India played a keen interest in their storage structures as it was vital to meet its population needs, irrigation demands and tide over any seasonal fluctuation.

Different parts of India specialised in their own water storage structures suitable to its geography such as —

johads – Rajasthan
Tanks – Tamil Nadu
Vav – Gujarat
Kulhs – Himachal
Hauz khas – Iltutmish (Delhi)
underground water caves – Meghalaya
" pits

They also differed significantly in their architecture & ornamentation such as —

'Vav' – Rani ki Vav by Modhera dynasty had beautifully ornamented step well system containing figurines of Hindu Gods & Goddesses.
– Was devoted to Sun worship.

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- In hill forts of Rajasthan, rulers maintained huge tanks made up of stone n gravel.
- In South India, tanks, particularly alongside temples had beautifully ornamented carvings.

Contemporary relevance

- These water storage structures provided a year round supply to the kingdom.
- It provided a buffer against drought n erratic rainfall.
- Community also played a major role in maintenance n upkeep of tanks, step wells, etc.

Thus, today its imperative that we have in-situ as well as ex-situ water storage structures and revive our indigenous structures to maintain water security.

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2. In the period after 1919-20, the influence of Indian capitalist class over the nationalist movement progressively increased due to various reasons. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1919-20 के पश्चात् की अवधि में, विभिन्न कारणों से राष्ट्रवादी आंदोलन पर भारतीय पूंजीवादी वर्ग का प्रभाव उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ा। चर्चा कीजिए।

After the 1st World War (WW), Indian Industrialists had tasted success of rising production demand of war goods - steel, clothes, grains, leather, etc. and they were keen to maintain their stronghold in Indian economy.

World War I particularly post 1919-20 provided various reasons for Indian capitalists to influence Indian national movement such as —

1. They understood world powers like Britain, France were fighting for their own capitalist classes.
2. Success of Germany & Japan's industrialisation had enhanced their confidence.
3. Treaty of Versailles 1919 had sought for a free world trade economy.
4. British Government had also begun seeing India as an important part of its importer of steel, leather goods, etc.
5. Capitalist class wanted to fight against oppressive economic policies of British which decreased

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their competency in world market e.g. Factories Act 1881, 1892 were applicable in Indian enterprises only. This significantly increased their compliance costs.

- In 1920, All India Trade Union Congress was founded by Narayan Mahar Joshi and Lala Lajpat Rai became its 1st President. This was the 1st instance of senior Congress leader in Indian industrial organisation. Was formed to support capitalists interests.
- Lala Lajpat Rai was also the 1st one to relate capitalism with imperialism and called its evil child. It was also evident that WW I was fought mere for capitalist privileges, concerns rather than geo-political rivalry.

Thus, all these factors brought together Indian industrialist class together in Indian national movement.

In 1927, FICCI was also established by GD Birla on advice of Mahatma Gandhi to support Indian capitalist interests, in response to Trade Unions Act 1926 which was again passed to derail Indian industrialisation.

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3. With modern education being introduced in India to meet the interests of the British, its reach was restricted and its character unsatisfactory. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

ब्रिटिश हितों को पूरा करने के लिए भारत में आरंभ की गयी आधुनिक शिक्षा की पहुंच सीमित थी और इसका चरित्र भी असंतोषजनक था। चर्चा कीजिए।

Modern Education was unleashed in India after the arrival of Britishers and passing of Charter Act 1833. Although, it allowed modern education to all Indians but it was only in English language.

Moreover, modern education was introduced to meet the interest of the British such as —

i) increase the demand of British goods
ii) Supply cheap Indian labour for clerical works
iii) White Man's Burden & civilising mission although it was destroy our rich culture.
iv) simplification of Indian laws for British and subsequent new laws formulation

To sum up, Macaulay famously said English education was merely to make Indians brown in ~~colour~~ taste, choice n opinion.

But, Macaulay's minute of Education advocated trickle down approach which had its own restrictions such as —

i) Only few Indians could get taught
ii) Only few colleges were started.

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iii. No elementary schools in English were started.
iv. Didn't promote vernacular education.

Thus, in its practice, modern education before Wood's Despatch 1854 was severely restricted to few. Even after Wood's Despatch, which led to elementary schools, grant-in aid system, affiliation of colleges to state Education Department, it was limited in its character —

i) it didn't teach about Indian literature, maths and Science.
ii) Modern Education meant learning English, Greek or Latin history.
iii) it was more of an English civilisation of mind which created a cultural shock among Indians.

Schools were poorly funded, British didn't take up responsibility of mass education in GOI resolution 1916 and thus it remained more of a novel idea than reality.

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4. Throw light on the reasons of poverty in the third world countries and enumerate the key ideas suggested in the Brandt report of 1980 to help them. **(150 words) 10**

तृतीय विश्व के देशों में निर्धनता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनकी सहायता करने के लिए वर्ष 1980 की ब्रांट (Brandt) रिपोर्ट में अनुशंसित प्रमुख विचारों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Due to poor industrialisation, lack of economic resources like coal, minerals; under developed infrastructure, some countries like those in Africa, Asia have been infamously dubbed as third world countries.

Reasons of poverty in third world countries —

1. inadequate socio-economic infrastructure — education, schools hospitals, universities are poorly financed, under capacity
2. lack of industrialisation has kept the economy rural and agricultural based.
3. low level of economic growth leading to low level salaries, high unemployment rate.
4. lack of physical infrastructure like ports, highways i.e to export to foreign markets
5. Most mineral rich countries of Africa like Zimbabwe, Congo suffering from 'mineral curse' — conflict arising due to mining majias.
6. Neo-colonialism where countries like China are exploiting minerals like Cu from Congo without developing the industrial bases there.

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In the background of above situations, Brandt report of 1980 was released. It suggested following measures —

1. Importing mineral countries to develop industrial bases in the source countries.
2. Investment by developed countries in physical infrastructure of 3rd world countries.
3. Development of a transparent financial market with the help of developed countries, to help them.
4. Investment and capacity building building of socio-economic infrastructure such as education, sanitation, skilling ecosystem, etc.
5. Sustainable development using their ecological rich resources like forests, wildlife in Congo, Tanzania
6. Technology dissemination to improve productivity and production ~~on~~ of industrial n agricultural goods.

Thus, for inclusive growth n development of world, its imperative that developed countries come together to share their knowledge, expertise & resources and lift 3rd world countries out of poverty and other socio-economic perils.

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5. Give an account of various factors that have led to poor participation of women in Indian politics. **(150 words) 10**

भारतीय राजनीति में महिलाओं की निम्न भागीदारी हेतु उत्तरदायी विभिन्न कारकों का विवरण दीजिए।

Women in India constitutes about 50% total population according to 2011 Census but still occupies a dismal 12% representation in Indian politics while the world average is 23%.

India has made significant improvement in female electoral participation since the dawn of independence and in many areas women voters outnumber their male counterparts like in Bihar.

But, female participation in Parliament n State elections as candidates have not seen such an impressive growth mainly due to—

i) lack of internal democracy in Indian party system

ii) no transparency in selection of candidates

iii) use of muscle power in ticket buying

iv) rising corruption n ~~criminal~~ criminalisation of Indian politics

v) lack of female role models from humble backgrounds

vi) sexist remarks, derogatory attitude of party colleagues n even by MPs.

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Societal factors 1. gender based stereotypes still exist

2. rising unemployment has shifted women back inside households.

3. rising violences against women at workplace, during commutation.

Women Reservation Bill 1998, 2008 could not be passed in the Parliament which could have given a statutory backing to female participation in politics. Reforms like PESA, PRI ushered a new revolution in female electoral politics by giving them representation through reserved seats.

Also, unless criminalisation of politics is not checked; state funding of elections (Indrajit Gupta reforms) is not introduced women will not be able to fully come forward and participate pro actively in Indian politics.

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6. Though both caste and race are manifestations of closed systems of stratification, there are important differences between the two. Explain.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, जाति और प्रजाति (race) दोनों ही स्तरीकरण की बंद व्यवस्था की अभिव्यक्तियां हैं, तथापि इन दोनों के मध्य महत्वपूर्ण अंतर भी हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Caste and Race are both a social constructs to perpetuate the hierarchy based stratification in society.

Caste and Race both manifests closed system of stratification such as —

1. No mobility is allowed.
2. Occupational diversification is prevented.
   e.g. UT in manual scavenging
   Black Africans - segregation in public life like banks, buses
   - menial jobs; theft, robbery.
3. social stigma is attached.
   UT- stigma of pollution
   Black African - stigma of brute, muscular personality

But, caste and race are different in their own ways—

1. There can be multiple castes within a Race.
   Indo-Aryans - Brahmans, Kshatriya, Vaishnavas
2. A Race has population of similar physical attributes like eyes colour, skin colour, nose shape, etc.
   e.g. Mongolians - epicanthic fold.

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3. Race transcends across regions, nations while Caste is peculiar to Indian subcontinent.

France - melting pot of Races - Slav, English, Austro-Hungarian, etc.

Thus, Race and caste are different in practice although it may appear similar in theory. India has been called as melting pot of races by D N Majumdar and there exists over 3000 castes in India spanning across different races.

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7. What are peri-urban areas? Highlight the problems of peri-urban areas in India and also suggest corrective measures. **(150 words) 10**

परिनगरीय (peri-urban) क्षेत्र क्या हैं? भारत में परिनगरीय क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और साथ ही सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Peri-urban areas are areas growing adjacent or in close vicinity to urban towns and affected by urban culture.

Characteristics of peri-urban areas —

1. Culture of urban area permeates into peri areas
2. Well connected to urban areas via highways, metro, etc.
3. Large working population ~~&~~ and high density
4. over burdened physical infrastructure like education schools, hospitals, etc.
5. unplanned n haphazard growth.
6. low areas settlement as compared to urban areas.

Problems of peri-urban areas —

1. high cost of living due to vicinity of urban areas
2. poor water n sanitation infrastructure due to over crowding n overburdening of public infrastructure
3. poor land use planning — haphazard growth of buildings, cansheds, etc.
4. high level of pollution and urban heat effect problem in night.

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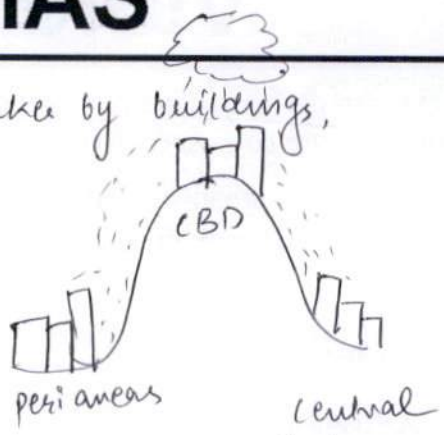
5. encroachment of wetlands, lakes by buildings, lead to urban floods.



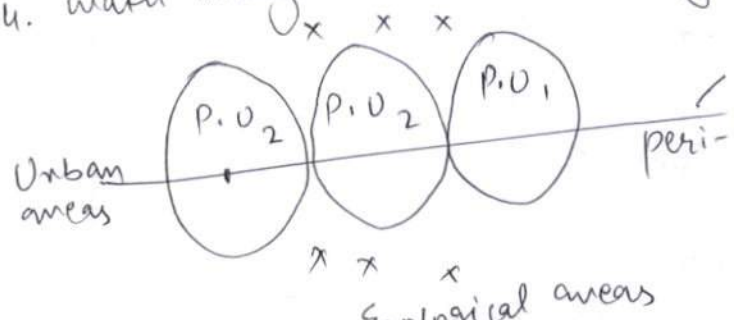
Corrective measures

1. Transit oriented development
i.e. fast means of transport
e.g. metro

2. efficient land use planning – parks, wetlands along with buildings.

3. alternative business areas in peri-areas.
e.g. Cyber city in Gurgaon, SEZ in Noida
helps to defuse the pressure in Urban areas & develop peri-urban areas.

4. water storage structures, sewerage management.



Thus, it needs a multi pronged approach to develop peri-urban areas into competitive economic centres.

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8. Studying the cosmos for over a quarter century, the Hubble Space Telescope has changed our fundamental understanding of the universe. Elaborate. **(150 words) 10**

एक चौथाई सदी से अधिक समय तक ब्रह्मांड का अध्ययन करते हुए, हबल स्पेस टेलीस्कोप ने ब्रह्मांड के संबंध में हमारी मौलिक समझ को बदल दिया है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Hubble Space Telescope launched by NASA in 20th C has provided valuable insights into man's understanding of Universe.

Hubble Space Telescope has 4 main components —

1. Chandra X-ray
2. Hubble telescope
3. Crompton Gamma ray telescope
4. Kepler telescope

Chandra X ray was named after Indian physicist Dr. S Chandrashekhar who made remarkable contribution in field of physical Universe.

Hubble Space has provided useful insights such as —

i) discovered new moons and planets
ii) discovered new Galaxies
iii) study of Universe phenomenon
iv) study of comets and stars

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It provides us the knowledge of how Galaxies are moving apart from one another, shape and structure of moons of Mars- Phobos n Demos.

It also helped us study the birth n death of a star, formation of white dwarf star, nebula explosion, etc.

Lately, it has also discovered Earth like planets like Tess 400-b which may provide useful insights into the formation of Earth, its past life and future development.

Thus, Hubble Space Telescope revolutionised the way we look at Universe as a source of knowledge not just mysteries.

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9. Give an account of the location of pharmaceutical industry in India. Also, give reasons as to why India has emerged as the pharmacy of the world.

(150 words) 10

भारत में औषध उद्योग की अवस्थिति का विवरण दीजिए। साथ ही, इसका कारण भी बताइए कि भारत विश्व की औषधशाला (फार्मेसी) के रूप में क्यों उभरा है।

Pharmaceutic industry is a sunrise industry of India growing at 6% annually due to the increasing demand n consumption within India n abroad.

Location of pharmaceutical industry —

1. Concentrated in Western India due to major ports and import-export market — Kandla, Mumbai
2. Well developed physical infrastructure — ports, highways, hinterland connectivity.
3. Closeness to African markets — a major demand driver.
4. Countries like UAE, Iraq provide crucial imports — rock phosphate, etc.

Reasons for its emergence as pharmacy of world —

i) comparatively cheap drugs
ii) monopoly in Generic drugs
— supplies 50% world requirements.

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- large skilled manpower
- large capacity building in vaccine production
  e.g. Serum India Institute.
- have achieved economies of scale in certain sector such as vaccines, generic drugs.
- 100% FDI in this sector has spurred R&D

Recently, India came out with its own Rotavirus vaccine - completely made in India to cure / prevent diarrhoea.

Big contracts to Indian pharma companies from WHO, UNICEF for global disease eradication programmes of AIDS, Malaria, Polio have provided India with much needed capital.

Thus, India has emerged as a pharmacy of the world.

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10. Giving example, explain how continental rupture ultimately results in the formation of a new ocean basin. **(150 words) 10**

उदाहरण देते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विदारण के परिणामस्वरूप अंततः नवीन महासागरीय बेसिन का निर्माण होता है।

With the coming up of Plate Tectonic theory 1970s by Parker n Morgan, it was established that Indian lithosphere is broken up into a number of plates which are continuously but very slowly moving on molten magma inside Earth's crust.

Continental rupture formation

Due to the plate movements, different plate boundaries are formed such as convergent, divergent n Transform.

In divergent plate boundary, the two plates move away from each other along the fault in Earth's crust.

As the two plates move away from each other, it leads to a fracture / rupture of crustal rocks leading to the formation of depression over the Earth's surface.

Over time, this depression gets filled by water, and forms a new ocean basin.

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World famous examples are

Red sea – divergence b/w African & Arabian plate.

~~African Rift system – divergence of African &~~

Thus, divergent plate boundary over the years result in the formation of ocean basins.

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11. A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India and there remained a continuous focus on its preservation and transmission. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

प्राचीन भारत में भाषा संबंधी विश्लेषण की एक सुदृढ़ परंपरा विकसित हुई थी और इसके संरक्षण एवं संचरण पर निरंतर ध्यान दिया जाता रहा था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ancient India had a tradition of oral texts learning and reciting through which these texts were passed over generations.

e.g. Rig Veda although 3500 years old was written down centuries later.

A strong tradition of linguistic analysis developed in ancient India —

i) to preserve vitals, knowledge of plants and sacrifices as found in Rig Veda.

ii) A reflection of socio-economic life documented into a writing — SANGAM

Sangam itself contains of didactic & heroic stories. It had classified stories into those of love n war and practical life.

iii) The famous texts ~~At~~ Tolkappiyam - 1st literature on Grammar was a vigorous linguistic analysis.

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Also, in ancient India, texts of Arthashastra by Kautilya contained rigorous analysis of social, economic & political life of Mauryan kingdom.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Explain, using examples, how the nature of peasant movements changed during the colonial period. **(250 words) 15**

उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि औपनिवेशिक काल के दौरान किसान आंदोलनों की प्रकृति किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हुई।

Peasant movement began in colonial period after the introduction of revenue settlements like Zamindari, Ryotwari settlements.

It can be seen in 3 phases:

1. ~~Mercantile~~ Industrial Capitalism 1800 - 50s

Britishers imposed ~~Zamindari~~ Permanent settlement - fixed revenue paying model in areas of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa. Peasants often were paid poor n unfair prices due to which they could not pay rents and had to take loans from moneylenders who in turn exploited them by charging higher interest rates. Often this led to a cycle of indebtedness.

Same happen in areas of Mysore, Andhra where there was Ryotwari settlement - ~~rates~~ rents were fixed according to crops, land and were revised periodically. Peasants were not allowed to sell freely in market and prices were controlled.

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This led to a no. of rebellions like

Bhil - 1813
Ho - 1817
Khond - 1821

Koya revolt - 1822 Chittur by ~~Alluri~~ Singh Sitaram ~~Raju~~

1856 - santhal revolt, Indigo revolt due to forced cultivation of Indigo which was not profitable to them.

Post 1850, with the coming up of Railways, British turned into Commercial / Financial Capitalism (Phase-II) British goods flooded the hinterland markets and prices of local textile goods collapsed.

Introduction of forest laws like Reserved forests, Protected forests severely restricted the peasants movements who grazed their cattle. The peasant movements thus became more violent.

Pabna Agrarian crisis - 1892
Deccan Uprisings - 1875 by Vasudeo Balwant Phadke

With the coming up of Gandhi in Indian national movement, peasants also participated in Non-cooperation movement (Alluri Sitaram Raju led peasants violated forest laws - forest satyagraha) Champaran Satyagraha 1917 put the peasant unrest at national stage.

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Peasants had also openly revolted in plantations, refused to pay up exorbitant rates. During NCM, formation of Kisan Sabhas helped them organise into a common platform.

Awadh Kisan Sabha - Baba Ramchandra, Jawahar Lal

Thus, lately in colonial period, peasant movement merged into Indian national movement and played an important role thereafter.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What were the conditions and circumstances that led to the emergence of Socialist Movement in India? Analyse the impact of socialist ideas on the Indian National Movement. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में समाजवादी आंदोलन के उद्भव के लिए उत्तरदायी परिस्थितियां और घटनाक्रम क्या थे? भारतीय राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन पर समाजवादी विचारों के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Socialism in India was a result of growing inequality in India arising out of poor industrial growth and widespread rural distress.

Conditions leading to socialist movement —

i) Famines after Madras famine ~~ES~~ 1770 became a recurrent feature in India pushing rural India into distress.

ii) Workers in factories were not paid enough wages, had poor working environment.

iii) Trade Union Act 1926 which severely restricted their (workers) rights.

iv) Indian factories were not provided with any Government ~~product~~ protection from cheap industrial imports.

v) Success of industrialisation of Japan also had a positive impact.

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It impacted the national movement such as —

i) INC started demanding protection for Indian industries

ii) reduction of rupee- sterling ratio which disfavoured India's exports.

iii) Formation of AITUC to champion the cause of industrialist class led by Lala Lajpat Rai.

iv) Kisan Sabhas during Non co-operation movement.

Gandhi, launched CDM with demand of —

i) abolition of salt tax

ii) reduction of revenue rates on land, etc.

In 1936, INC declared socialism as its official goal in Lucknow Congress. Soon after coming into power after 1937 elections it passed sweeping reforms —

i) land reforms in states.

ii) reduction of revenue rates which were not linked to land productivity.

iii) abolition of tariffs on Indian exports.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Thus, it played an integral role in Indian national movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. The Truman doctrine was part humanitarian and part strategic in its objectives and impact. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**

ट्रूमैन सिद्धांत अपने उद्देश्यों और प्रभाव में आंशिक रूप से मानवीय और आंशिक रूप से रणनीतिक था। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Truman doctrine was the biggest socio-economic policy post World war-II.

It was released by Harry Truman, President of USA to aid and develop the European nations post world war II.

Humanitarian part

1. It provided 3 billion $ in developing socio-economic infra like buildings, hospitals, schools destroyed during war.

2. It helped develop the physical infra like roads, railways, ports of France, Belgium.

3. It was to rebuild the financial market n infrastructure destroyed during war.

4. It was to help develop capacity of European nations and integrate them back in World economy.

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But it was also strategic in its objective as —
i) it was to counter communist influence.
ii) fear of anti-capitalist sentiments among European nations and citizens.
iii) US had invested huge $ in Europe before war and could have gone bankrupt otherwise.
iv) Europe had taken huge loans from US to finance war expenses like France, Britain.
v) It was to be US future export market of its capital goods, technology.

Stalin had called it as 'Dollar Imperialism'.
Soon, it escalated into cold war as both USSR and US engaged in economic, political dominance all across the world.

Impact
1. Germany was divided via Berlin wall 1949-89
2. Warsaw Pact leading to formation of USSR satellite states.
3. Proxy wars in Korea, Vietnam, Suez crisis

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iv) Cuba missile crisis which put the world on the brink of nuclear catastrophe.

Post USSR dissolution and WTO formation, Cold war disseminated, but rising economics like China clashing with USA has still kept the world at edge.

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15. Almost all the major 'divisive' problems of today have been there ever since Independence, or even earlier. But in spite of them India has not only survived as a nation but also become stronger. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

वर्तमान समय की लगभग सभी प्रमुख 'विभाजनकारी' समस्याएं स्वतंत्रता के समय से या यहां तक कि उससे पहले से रही हैं। किन्तु इन सबके बावजूद न केवल एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत का अस्तित्व बना रहा बल्कि यह पहले से अधिक सुदृढ़ भी हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is a melting pot of civilisations and proudly celebrate its unity in diversity. But this diversity has also led to problems since time immemorial—

i) Caste system and destitute state of untouchables

ii) Clashes b/w different kings n conquerors of different religions - Ghazni raided India to loot temples.

iii) Hindu-Muslim riots in colonial period particularly post 1857.

iv) rich-poor divide which fuels all other socio-political conflicts ultimately.

Land was seen as the property of Crown in ancient n medieval India.

Land became a saleable property in colonial India leading to a number of landless peasants.

Even Moplah revolts b/w Hindu landlords n Muslim peasants were more of economic cause

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than religions.

But inspite this, India has survived as a nation & became stronger because of his pro development policies and accomodative culture such as —

i) State Reorganisation Act 1956 strengthened Indian Federalism.

ii) Even Dravidistan demand was later broken back after passage of Official languages Act 1963 which allows English to be a link language along with Hindi, b/w centre & states.

iii) Balanced, planned regional economic growth via Five year plans which developed different regions of India —
Bhilai steel plant,
Rourkela steel plant, etc

It led a direct attack on poverty which fuels divisive sentiments.

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iv) Provisions of fundamental rights and particularly Art 25, Art 14, Art 19 secured the right of Indians to enjoy and celebrate their diverse culture freely.

Thus, its in the spirit of our constitutional ideals of liberty, equality, justice n fraternity that India has come along as a strong, diverse nation.

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16. Domestic servants are one unique group of workers in modern India, which is ubiquitous but remains invisible. Indicate the challenges faced by this section of workers. Also, discuss the factors that contribute to these challenges and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words) 15**

घरेलू नौकर आधुनिक भारत में श्रमिकों का एक अद्वितीय समूह है, जो सर्वव्यापी है किन्तु अदृश्य बना रहता है। श्रमिकों के इस वर्ग द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इन चुनौतियों में योगदान देने वाले कारकों की विवेचना कीजिए और उन्हें दूर करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Domestic servants are the engines of modern industrial society coming up in India.

They are the most ubiquitous group that can be seen almost in every sphere of industrial life.

But they still remain invisible because —

i) they are the most underrepresented section of India's informal economy.

ii) they are not paid any statutory wages like minimum wages.

iii) they are outside the social benefit schemes like Maternity benefit Act 1961.

iv) they are also not having enough awareness of their rights under law.

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v) they are paid menial salaries and suffer harsh language at workplace.

vi) they don't have any bargaining power and are not in a Union based grouping.

All these factors lead to huge challenges faced by domestic servants particularly women.

Factors that contribute to these challenges are —

i) lack of awareness of rights under different laws like domestic harassment

ii) lack of apathy by law enforcement agencies

iii) no systematic framework to deal with domestic labour

iv) no guidelines, policy recognition catering specifically to domestic servants.

v) lack of willingness among State administrate to make them into a group and increase their bargaining power like SHG, a renowned success.

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Measures to address them —

1. Make them aware of their rights, through literacy programmes, camps.
2. Make clear, specific guidelines to deal with domestic servants as a separate group of workers.
3. Capacity building & training of local station officers to sensitivise them of the needs & interventions required for domestic servants.

Thus, as India aspires to be a developed country, it cannot leave behind anyone.

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17. The story of contemporary India is a story of migration. In this context, explain how migration has shaped India socially and economically.

(250 words) 15

समकालीन भारत की कहानी वस्तुतः प्रवासन की एक कहानी है। इस संदर्भ में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रवासन ने किस प्रकार भारत को सामाजिक और आर्थिक रूप से आकार दिया है।

India has been the cultural mix of population both from India and abroad which have brought different cultures together and strengthening India's diversity.

Migration has played a key role in it. It started during colonial period as people moved to work in mines, plantations of Darjeeling, etc and established their own mini culture there.

Its easy to find a Bihar's labourer working in Darjeeling tea plantations or say Punjab's crop cutting event. Also, migration has not been restricted to just Agriculture n labour, but it has also been shaped by 'knowledge migration' i.e. students, teachers, bureaucrats who move from their native state and

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take culture to other places.

It has shaped India socially and economically such as—

i) Punjab's Green revolution had the labour of Bihar, UP migrant workforce.

ii) Chennai, detroit of Asia, have been benefitted by migrant skilled & unskilled labour of UP, Bihar, MP.

iii) Migrants have started industries, enterprises in different regions e.g. industrialists like Tata set up Jamshedpur city.

iv) Indian bollywood industry is made up of huge migrant workforce whether be it actor, dancer or other support staff.

It has enriched India culturally via—

i) popularising one's festival in other state. e.g. Chhath of Bihar in Mumbai

ii) brought about fusion of dresses, music, food

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Bhojpuri song in Mumbai, Punjabi pop song in Bihar.

Punjabi chicken in Tamil Nadu, etc.

iii) it has also popularised language leading to a greater cohesion among Indian population.

e.g. Bihari labourer learning Marathi in Maharashtra.

Thus, migrants and migration have shaped India's social & economic landscape.

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18. Briefly describe the process of ozone hole formation. Also, explain why ozone hole over Antarctic is greater in size than the one over Arctic.

(250 words) 15

ओजोन छिद्र के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि अंटार्कटिक के ऊपर का ओजोन छिद्र, आर्कटिक के ऊपर के छिद्र की तुलना में आकार में बड़ा क्यों है।

Ozone hole occurs in stratosphere at a height of over 20 km above the surface of Earth. It protects Earth from harmful UV rays of Sun.

Ozone hole formation:

i) It occurs when polar stratospheric clouds are formed which reacts with Ozone and tends to break it down.

ii) Other causes are – fluorinated, chlorinated agents used in refrigeration industry.

e.g. HFCs, HCFC, etc.

These F, Cl compounds have reactive free radicals of F, Cl which react with ozone and tend to dissociate them.

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Ozone hole over Antarctica is greater than that over Arctic because —

i) Ozone hole not just depends upon fluorinated/ Chlorinated gases but also upon atmospheric temperature.

ii) Arctic is near Europe and American continents and thus relatively warm due to Greenhouse gases, warm air from continents

iii) Antarctica is far away from continental land mass and also experiences huge variation in range of annual temperature.

Thus, presence of polar stratospheric clouds accentuates the dissociation process of Ozone leading to greater Ozone hole over Antarctica.

World has taken a lead in eliminating the use of non-essential Ozone depleting substances before 2030 and

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more towards sustainable growth n development. Montreal Protocol is the only protocol since 1987 to have been signed by all the UN members which show their commitment towards this cause.

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19. Ocean deoxygenation is one of the most detrimental, yet under-reported side-effects of human-induced climate change. Identify the causes behind it. Also, mention its socio-economic and environmental implications for the world. **(250 words) 15**

महासागरीय डीऑक्सीजनेशन मानव प्रेरित जलवायु परिवर्तन के सर्वाधिक हानिकारक, तथापि अल्पसूचित दुष्प्रभावों में से एक है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व के लिए इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक और पर्यावरणीय निहितार्थों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Ocean deoxygenation refers to the decline of O_2 below unsustainable levels that it can't support any aquatic life and decay of Ocean ecosystem.

Causes of Ocean deoxygenation :

i) dis-charge of untreated sewage into oceans led to increased microbial activity depleting O_2.

ii) due to agri surface runoff which promote eutrophication

iii) regular Oil spills over different regions which decrease O_2 absorption capacity of water.

iv) plastic wastes floating over the ocean water Great Pacific Garbage in Pacific Ocean near California.

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It has huge socio-economic impacts —

i) decrease in fisheries catch destroying livelihoods

ii) destroys aquatic ecosystem of coral reefs, salt marshes, seaweeds.

iii) subsequently, it hurts ecological tourism.

iv) disturbs other aquatic creatures like crabs, shrimps and reduce their growth n production.

It also has great environmental impact like —

i) decrease in carrying capacity of ocean ecosystem

ii) destroys aquatic creatures like coral reefs.

iii) disturbs reproductive cycle of shrimps, eels.

iv) death of shell fish, oysters, etc.

Thus, ocean deoxygenation leads to great environmental and socio-economic loss to world.

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Watershed management can ensure effective use of both natural and social capitals. In this context, discuss how the concept of integrated watershed management can help meet the sustainable development goals in India. **(250 words) 15**

जलसंभर प्रबंधन प्राकृतिक और सामाजिक, दोनों पूंजियों का प्रभावी उपयोग सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। इस संदर्भ में, विवेचना कीजिए कि एकीकृत जलसंभर प्रबंधन की अवधारणा भारत में संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायता कर सकती है।

Watershed Management is a planning concept which uses a system approach in watershed development and conservation.

Integrated watershed management involves simultaneous management of river water, groundwater, forests, rainwater, etc in a planned manner.

It can ensure natural and social capitals via —

1. conservation of Groundwater through aquifer recharge structures
2. Restoration of lakes n ponds which act as excellent water storage structures.
3. Afforestation helps prevent floods, regulate soil n water erosion
4. Can also increase agricultural productivity by increasing soil moisture content enhancing food security.

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Integrated watershed management is also vital for India to meet its Sustainable Development Goals —

1. increase in availability of quality drinking water.
2. ecosystem conservation - forests, rivers.
3. increases agricultural productivity key to increase food security and remove hunger.
4. Can also increase provisioning services of forests Ecosystem — Ecotourism giving livelihood to Tribals.
5. Will also play crucial part in Climate change via afforestation, river rejuvenation by mitigating its future impact.
6. Will also make the 'resilient development' - a reality - to prevent natural disasters like urban floods, landslides, drought which are becoming common phenomenon in India.

Floodplain management of Delhi-Palla floodplains today supports agricultural communities of its area and also provide

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a sustainable source of water supply to Delhi.

Thus, integrated watershed management is imperative to meet SDG targets in India.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1415)

Name of Candidate	Vaibhav Priya		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	Eng	Registration Number	971641
Center	Delhi	Date	9-11-2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
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11	15	
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13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. There have been arguments that direct benefit cash transfers should replace the supply of food through the public distribution system. Do you agree with such arguments? Give reasons in support of your answer. **(150 words) 10**

यह तर्क दिया जाता रहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष लाभ नकद हस्तांतरण को सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से खाद्यान्न आपूर्ति का स्थान ले लेना चाहिए। क्या आप ऐसे तर्कों से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताइए।

Direct benefit cash transfer has emerged as a tem-savy alternative to the cumbersome public distribution system.

Acc. to ES 2015-16, DBS saved Govt 6000 Cr in cash transfers by eliminating leakages.

Critics have argued both for and against the use of DBT as an alternative to PDS —

FOR

1. eliminates duplication, plugs leakages
2. prevents the need for physical movement of foodgrains
3. prevents the storage cost, storage losses, etc.
4. prevents the requirement of huge administrative setup required to monitor it.

AGAINST

1. can lead to inflation in food prices.
2. high errors due to mismatch between Aadhaar number & biometrics
   e.g. Jharkhand labourer died as he couldn't get PDS ration.
3. Financial services like BCs, ~~postbank~~

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Will lead to financial inclusion, savings.

6. Will provide for diet diversification

banks penetration, savings deposits, etc. still not availed by all.

4. Poor digital and financial literacy.

5. Can be diverted to non-food items.

Thus, DBS to become a reality must be supplemented with—

i) increase financial literacy and awareness

ii) increase capacity building of banking correspondents, rural banks, SHGs that can make it success.

Way forward

DBT has a huge significance in saving Government's time, costs and resources and can empower the people in their food security.

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2. What do you understand by the term 'participatory budgeting'? Identify the challenges associated with participatory budgeting in India.
(150 words) 10

आप 'सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन' शब्दावली से क्या समझते हैं? भारत में सहभागितापूर्ण बजटन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए।

Participatory budgeting refers to the budgeting in association with different stakeholders in the society - NGO, civil society organisations, etc. to make the budget more inclusive and holistic.

Rationale behind Participative budgeting :

i) accomodates interests of wider groups of society.

ii) better addressal of demands and greater accountability.

iii) Efficient utilisation of resources and prevents under utilisation of budget because of lack of project appraisal, planning or poor identification.

iv) Has already been a success in states like Meghalaya where its supplemented by mandatory social audits in PDS, water supply and sanitation, etc.

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But there are also challenges associated with it such as —

i) lack of consensus among groups
ii) delay in decision making and longer time periods of projects.
iii) poor awareness among citizens.
iv) lack of institutional support - apathy of state Govt, bureaucracy to involve NGOs, civil society in budgeting.
v) poor transparency and accountability framework

Way forward

Participatory budgeting can usher a new revolution by making the development more inclusive and balanced.

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3. Inclusive growth in an economy itself negates the need for a Universal Basic Income. Discuss in the context of India. **(150 words) 10**
किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में समावेशी विकास स्वयं ही सार्वभौमिक मूलभूत आय की आवश्यकता को नकारता है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal Basic Income was 1st proposed by ES 2015-16 as an universal, transparent and a minimum income support by the State to the citizens to meet their sustenance activities.

Rationale behind UBI —

i) falling labour productivity leading to lower wages

ii) large population (93% acc. to NSSO 2009) in informal sector which keeps them out of social, health security nets of Government.

iii) rising costs of living due to erratic monsoons driving food inflation; fuel inflation etc.

Inclusive Growth as an alternative to UBI —

i) Will lead to increase in farm productivity and rise in farm wages which employs 49% Indian population (ES 2017-18)

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ii) Will lead to decrease in income disparities in different regions due to poor industrialisation, poor infrastructure, etc. e.g. UP, Bihar suffers due to lack of physical infra structure like roads, hospitals, etc.

iii) Will also provide environmental protection i.e. cleaner rivers, groundwater and prevent water borne diseases like cholera, diarrhoe; air pollution & diseases like Asthma which leads to huge Out of pocket expenditure (80%) and push people into poverty.

Thus, inclusive Growth can eliminate the need of UBI by making the development inclusive.

Way forward

1. Increase in skill building capacity of labour force
2. Increase in farm productivity - wages, water productivity.
3. Increase in public expenditure in health (2.5% acc. to NHP-2017) & education 6% (NEP 2020) is the need of hour.

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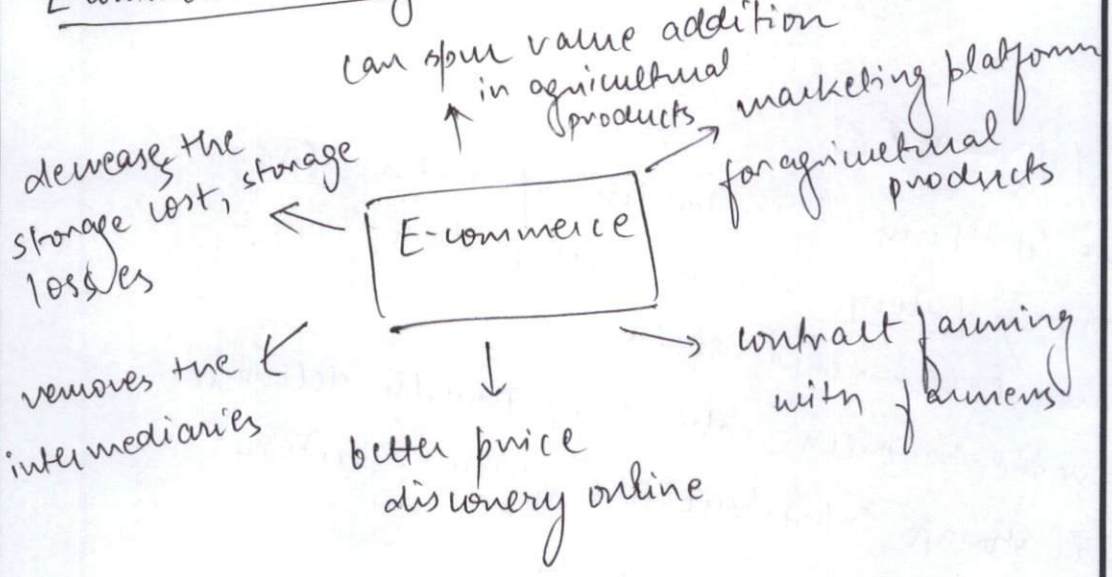
4. E-commerce holds the potential to revamp agriculture marketing in India in multiple ways. Discuss with suitable examples. **(150 words) 10**

ई-कॉमर्स भारत में अनेक तरीकों से कृषि विपणन में सुधार लाने की क्षमता रखता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विवेचना कीजिए।

E-commerce in India is a sunrise industry and growing at an annual rate of over 10% and employing over a million work force.

E commerce and agriculture



Covid 19 saw how E-commerce was vital in marketing space of India particularly agriculture. With the new sites coming up such as Big Basket, Grofers it holds immense potential for agricultural marketing in India.

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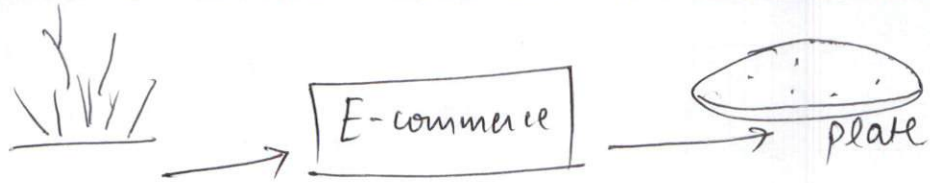

- logistics
- value addition
like labelling, sorting, profiling, packaging
- removes intermediaries
- better price discovery & easy, transparent accounting.

Way forward

- The Government is coming up with Gig economy policy which will further boost this e-commerce sector.
- Increase in online spending, quality delivery and storage infrastructure will further boost the e-commerce sector.
- Farmers (Contract farming) Act 2020 can be the next big thing in Agriculture and can meet India's target of doubling farmers income by 2022.

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5. While digital financial services can expand financial inclusion in India, there are various challenges that need to be addressed in this regard. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

जहां डिजिटल वित्तीय सेवाएं भारत में वित्तीय समावेशन का विस्तार कर सकती हैं, वहीं इस संबंध में विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

JAM trinity as said by ES 2015-16 revolutionised the financial inclusion system in India by increasing financial access to 87% of indian population.

Digital financial services as financial inclusion —

i) DBT in fertilisers, LPG

ii) Aadhaar based payment

iii) Bhim UPI which prevents the need of physical debit card

iv) Payment Banking in India to act as differentiated banking. Very efficient in small transfers, remittance payment etc.

v) Leads to increase in services e.g. Core banking solutions.

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But challenges still persist such as —

i) poor penetration of Banking correspondents

ii) poor availability of core banking solutions in rural areas.

iii) poor financial & digital literacy.

iv) Rejection of Aadhaar authentication in

v) poor digital infrastructure in rural areas.

vi) Rising cases of cyber fraud, card skimming, etc.

way forward

Data privacy Bill and cyber secure policy to prevent bank frauds and compensation is must to incentivise users to transact digitally.

Also, businesses must come up with Grievance redressal mechanism in case of payment failure/ rejection.

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6. COVID-19 has exposed gaps in India's domestic laws to deal effectively with outbreaks of infectious diseases, especially pandemics. Discuss.
(150 words) 10

कोविड-19 ने संक्रामक रोगों, विशेष रूप से महामारियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने में भारत के घरेलू कानूनों में व्याप्त अंतरालों को उजागर किया है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Covid-19 exposed the lack of subject on Disaster management in any list of Schedule 7. Govt. had to depend upon Disaster management Act 2005 (Centre) and Epidemics Prevention Act 1897 (States) respectively.

Lack of domestic laws poses challenges such as —
i) lack of guidelines and clear policy rules hinders quick action.

ii) leads to action paralysis.
iii) reduces accountability & responsiveness.
iv) leads to clash between State & Centre.
e.g. in imposing lockdowns – Centre forced its decision upon states.

Clear demarcation of subject in Schedule 7 will allow for clear legislation on subject.

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- This will also increase the capacity building of State & District disaster management authority.
- Including epidemics as a disaster under NDMA 2005 is must as zoonotic diseases have become more frequent.
  e.g. Nipah - Kerala
  Zika - Rajasthan
- Will need multi-department coordination — Health, education, Home, etc. ministry

Way forward

1. Also there's a need for community level participation mechanism as they are the 1st to respond.
2. Local practices as a response also have to be encouraged.
3. Need clear cut item in schedule 7 delineating the disasters including epidemics.

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7. Highlight the need for increasing private sector participation in space sector in India. Enumerate the steps taken by the government recently in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में अंतरिक्ष क्षेत्रक में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

Indian space sector is a 20000 Cr industry potential acc. to Digital sky Report 2019. With the path breaking missions of Mars Orbiter, Chandrayaan it has carved out a niche in global space sector.

But the Indian space industry needs private sector participation because —

i) capital investment and capacity building of industries to supply raw materials like engines, sheets, etc.

ii) R&D in space sector technologies like fuel engines, impulse, etc.

iii) Freeing the resources from PSLV which India has mastered and using them for new technologies like GSLV Mk-III, space shuttles, space stations, etc.

Indian Govt. has recently decided for the creation

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of In-Space to act as facilitator of private sector participation in space sector.

In-Space

- will provide equal opportunities to participating private entities in using national space assets and facilities.
- will also disseminate the technology of PSLV, SSLV to allow for local production.
- will encourage private sector to go for commercial launches for imaging, space & atmosphere research and then moving into satellite launches.

Way forward

1. It will also help build the space startup ecosystem in India.
2. Will also create employment in space sector and accomodate skilled workforce.
3. will increase competition and reduce cost of future launches with better technologies.

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8. What do you mean by herd immunity? Also discuss the problems with primarily relying on this approach to stop the spread of infectious diseases. (150 words) 10

हर्ड इम्यूनिटी से आप क्या समझते हैं? साथ ही, संक्रामक रोगों के प्रसार को रोकने के लिए मुख्य रूप से इस दृष्टिकोण पर निर्भर होने से संबंधित समस्याओं की भी विवेचना कीजिए।

Herd immunity refers to the immunity gained by a majority of population on the whole which prevents the microbe/pathogen from finding any host to sustain in the outside environment.

Advantages

1. Act as an alternative in place of vaccine but its not available.
2. Is quicker and cheaper means to build immunity
3. Is suitable for low population areas.

But it has not been able to acutely address the spread of disease as evident from US, UK which led to an enormous fatality rise.

Problems can generate if its relied upon

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singly such as –

i) whole population gets vulnerable and loses immunity.

ii) Is a time taking process.

iii) Is not suitable in a mobile population
e.g. migrants may carry disease or may get infected due to lack of herd immunity.

iv) Not as effective as vaccines and temporary immunity.

Way forward

Herd immunity must be seen as a temporary measure with ultimate aim of vaccines coverage for lifelong immunity.
Also, 'vaccine hesitancy' needs to be tackled.

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9. Despite the acknowledgement of terrorism as a global concern, the Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism is yet to be adopted. What are the reasons and implications of this impasse?

(150 words) 10

आतंकवाद को एक वैश्विक चिंता के रूप में स्वीकार करने के बावजूद, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय आतंकवाद पर व्यापक अभिसमय को अभी तक नहीं अपनाया गया है। इस गतिरोध के कारण और निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Comprehensive convention on International Terrorism was launched by UN in 1996 along with India as a vocal supporter. But it has yet to be adopted due to differing views on 'terrorism concept'.

Reasons for the impase

1. No consensus on definition of Terrorism.
2. States like Pakistan, China against religious groups fighting for autonomy to be labelled as 'Terrorism'
3. Middle East countries like Saudi, UAE, etc. against usage of foreign forces on other countries soil. Want it under 'Terrorism' label.
4. States like New Zealand, US against targeting of any particular section be it religious minority or refugees, etc.

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Implications

1. Pakistan keeps attacking and sponsoring LeT, JeM in name of freedom of Jammu Kashmir.
2. China violates India's sovereignity by supporting insurgency in North-East India.
3. No international consensus leads to avoidance of sanctions which could act as a strong deterrent on terror sponsoring States.

Way forward

India must take lead to reach Global consensus as Terrorism anywhere is a threat to humanity everywhere.

Recent Christchurch shootings in New Zealand, France Republic Day attacks, etc. have reignited the debate.

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10. In view of the need for effective border management necessitated by complexity of prevailing challenges, India needs to reform its Border Security Force (BSF). **(150 words) 10**

विद्यमान चुनौतियों की जटिलता द्वारा अनिवार्य बनाए गए प्रभावी सीमा प्रबंधन की आवश्यकता को देखते हुए, भारत को अपने सीमा सुरक्षा बल (BSF) में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता है।

Border Security force of India is a part of Central Armed Police forces responsible for protecting North-West and Indo-Bangladesh borders.

Deployment of BSF	Challenges
Rajasthan	human trafficking; fences get broken and covered in sand dunes; hostile envir. location
Gujarat	drug trafficking, gun trade, Gold smuggling, illegal fishing; creeks + Nalas
Punjab	Drug trafficking, militant infiltration
Bangladesh	Rohingya refugees, cattle smuggling, porous borders - streams, nalas. Very densely populated.

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To meet these challenges, India needs to reforms its Border Security force—

i) Capacity building and training to deal with human and drug trafficking, cattle smuggling, etc.

ii) Need of technology adaptation such as UV/smart drones, smart fences, etc. to reduce laxity in porous areas along the border.

iii) Need integrated check post Management and training to deal with such a variety of offences.

iv) Need fencing & capacity building of check posts along border.

Way forward

India must enhance its border preparedness in wake of rising challenges along borders through better management of border forces.

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11. Though privatization is considered as a prominent component of economic reforms, India has been ambivalent on the subject even in the post reform period. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि निजीकरण को आर्थिक सुधारों का एक प्रमुख घटक माना जाता है, तथापि सुधारोपरांत अवधि में भी भारत इस विषय पर दुविधा की स्थिति में रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Privatization refers to the disinvestment process where the Govt. reduces its stake below 51% and hence passes on both management and operational control to private business in its Government enterprises.

Privatization was seen as a crucial reform post 1991 because of —

i) increasing competition among Govt. enterprises through entry of private sectors.
e.g. Telecom - finest successful story.

ii) to save Govt. tax payers money and use it in public expenditure over other critical sectors like health, education, etc.

iii) to break down the monopoly in non-critical sector of the economy and benefit consumers.

iv) to attract new R&D through private sector participation, most notably in manufacturing industries.

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But India could not see a desired result and had a mix of outcomes —

i) Privatisation could not follow in all sectors. e.g. Telecom, manufacturing attracted private investors but only in top PSUs.

ii) It could not get away with its ailing PSUs like Scooter Corporation of India which still burns tax payer money.

iii) Privatisation was resented by trade Unions, etc. and caused rise in unemployment.

iv) Most privatisation did not provide for adequate VRS, rehabilitation measures for workers.

v) Also, the addition of new technology measures further increased unemployment as companies became skill intensive moving away from manual labour.

Success of Hindustan Zinc - now the 2nd largest Zn manufacturer in the world could not be replicated in other sectors.

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Acc. to Rangarajan Commission 2012 —

i) privatisation is NOT the only way to increase competition. It can also be increased by simplifying the processes, decreasing Red Tapism, etc.

ii) Skill building, apprenticeship of workers is MOST to cope up with unemployment that is followed in privatisation as they become outdated.

e.g. Japan - workers enter into life time contracts and are provided with periodic internships, apprenticeships to be relevant.

Today, the Govt. has come out with policy that it will exit non critical sectors completely and will have max 4 PSU in critical sectors.

But this must be followed by —

i) Smooth exit as well as entry of private firms - IBC

ii) Ease of Doing Business - parameters have to be improved.

Way forward

Thus, privatisation has to be followed in step by step manner with both structural and periodic reforms in background.

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12. Highlighting the potential of micro and small enterprises in the food processing sector, enumerate the challenges that they face. In this regard, discuss the importance of the Scheme for Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises (FME). **(250 words) 15**

खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक में सूक्ष्म और लघु उद्यमों की क्षमता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। इस संबंध में सूक्ष्म खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्यम औपचारीकरण (FME) योजना के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए।

Food processing industries is the sunrise industry growing at an annual rate of 12%. and is the vital link between Agriculture and manufacturing sector.

Thus, MSME micro & small in particular can lead to increase in farm productivity and prosperity.

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But, micro and small enterprises also face numerous challenges such as —

i) poor institutional finance due to small size.

ii) economies of scale cannot be utilized efficiently leading to exports inefficiency

e.g. Bangladesh, Vietnam produce lot less but have cluster MSMEs which gives them exports advantage over India.

iii) poor R&D penetration due to poor private investment.

iv) lack of phyto-sanitary measures which acts as non-tariff barriers in exports under WTO. Need institutional support from FSSAI to disseminate best methods.

In this background, Govt. has come up with Scheme for formalisation of Micro Food Enterprises which can address a variety of challenges such as —

i) Micro & small enterprises will get registered and will lead to better institutional credit support from Nabard, banks, etc.

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ii) will lead to better regulatory standards.
iii) will provide capital to invest in technology upgradation to increase productivity.
iv) Cluster based development will lead to better economies of scale.

Way forward

MSMEs form the backbone of Rural non-farm as well as farm economy and must be addressed with better physical infrastructure capacity building, credit support to achieve India's aim of doubling farmers income by 2022.

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13. Discuss the significance of micro-irrigation in a situation of water crisis in India. Also, mention the challenges with regard to adoption of micro-irrigation systems in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संकट की स्थिति को देखते हुए सूक्ष्म सिंचाई के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियों को अपनाने से संबंधित चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Micro-Irrigation have been a revolutionary step in water management practices in agriculture leading to increased water productivity and sustainable agriculture.

Significance of micro-irrigation
- → reduces water wastage due to runoff
- → prevents weed formation
- → increases crop productivity
- → reduces the need of fertilisers, pesticides Fertigation
- → reduces the power consumption

India is suffering from water stress as water availability per capita has fallen to 1500 cc and acc. to Niti Aayog, 70 % water supply is contaminated.

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Israel has achieved tremendous success in water (micro) irrigation systems which has made it sufficient in food production. India has already signed MOU on water management best practices information exchange.

Micro-water systems like sprinklers and drip irrigation systems have 90-95% efficiency which makes them so popular but they also face challenges such as —

i) high initial capital investment

ii) Indian farms are small and fragmented which makes them poor choice for installation of these systems.

iii) Will need skilled workers to operate them.

iv) will also need constant power sources to operate them.

v) will also lead to rise in unemployment as Irrigation system supports over 80% farm labour particularly rice.

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ES 2017-18 has already pitched for micro-water irrigation system as it makes India climate resilient particularly in water sensitive crops like Rice.

The GOI has already included it in under On Farm Water Management under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sinchayi Yojani.

Way forward

i) The Govt must provide initial capital support for installation

ii) can converge with schemes like Mnrega to compensate for rural wage labour loss.

iii) skill building is also essential.

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14. India needs to integrate energy technology innovation in its broader energy policy. Highlighting its significance, mention the steps taken by government in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

भारत को अपनी व्यापक ऊर्जा नीति में ऊर्जा प्रौद्योगिकी नवाचार को एकीकृत करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

India has setup itself ambitious targets of 40% non-fossil energy production by 2030 and 35-40% GHG emissions decrease per capita by 2030.

All this requires investments in new, alternative sources of energy —

i) Renewables like wind, solar

ii) Others like Gas, shale, Methane (CBM), tidal energy, etc.

This has to be backed by R&D in energy technology innovation because it leads to greater benefits downstream such as —

i) reduced costs of operation

ii) efficient capacity building & proper utilisation of resources

e.g. India suffers from obsolete technology in coal extraction because of which it imports 20% coal although it has 4th largest reserves.

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iii) decreases the consumer expenditure
iv) increases the Government revenue in the long run due to better utilisation of resources

Technology innovation needs in different sectors

1. Solar – Need of solar photo-voltaic cell building capacity.
   - India imports 90% of solar PVC cells.
   - Also, need of technology innovation in solar batteries

2. Wind – Wind turbines need R&D to increase productivity and decrease cost of manufacturing.

3. New technologies like Waste to Energy plant e.g. Ghazipur which supplies electricity to Delhi Metro is a case in point.

Recently Indian Railways came up with Polymack technology which can convert all types of wastes into refuse derived fuel and is a Net Zero emitter. Such public R&D has to be promoted.

Also, India is looking to promote tidal energy in Mangroves of Sundarban; shale exploitation

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in Indo-Gangetic plains; Offshore Wind power plants which needs technology innovation to increase efficiency and decrease costs.

Also, Green corridors, smart Grids, etc. need a sound technology backbone to maintain load stability and efficiency in the long run.

Govt. steps in this regard —

1. International Solar Alliance to share best practices and innovation.
2. HELP - composite license under hydrocarbon exploration licensing policy.

Way forward

The Government needs to increase R&D which is about 0.8% to 2.5% with greater participation of private sector which currently invests just 0.3% of total to drive India's innovation ecosystem.

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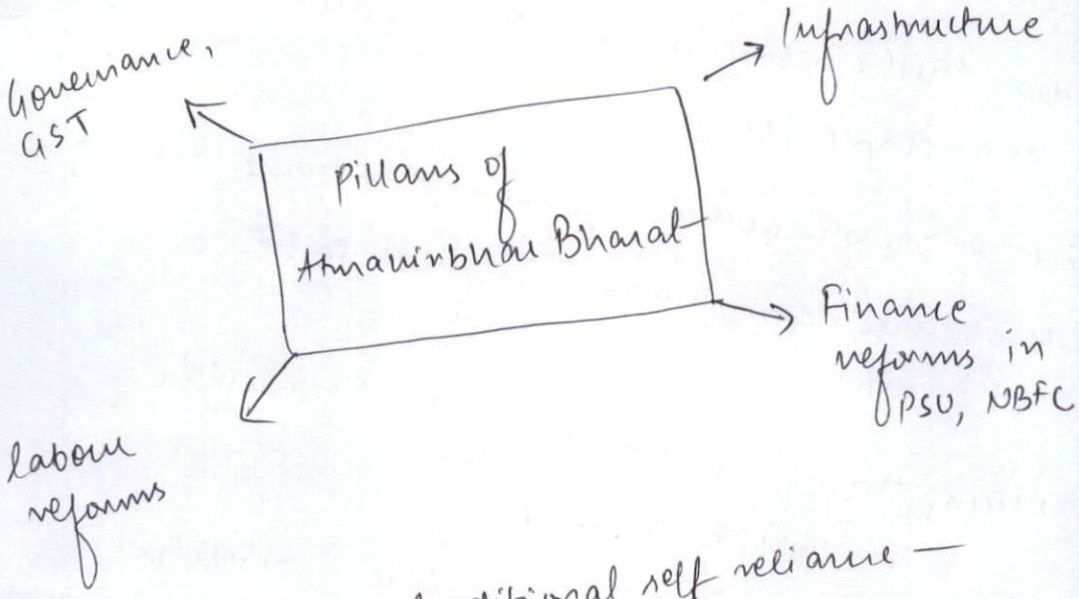
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss how the idea of Aatmanirbhar Bharat goes beyond the traditional view of self-reliance. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि आत्मनिर्भर भारत का विचार किस प्रकार आत्मनिर्भरता के पारंपरिक दृष्टिकोण से परे है।

Atmanirbhar Bharat policy of GOI has come out in wake of covid 19 due to global disruption in supply chains, finance flow, labour movement, etc..



Its different from traditional self reliance —

i) It does not mean self dependent to become a close economy nation to drive world growth.

ii) It means building institutional capacity of indian enterprises to make them more competitive in world markets.

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iii) As the countries like China lose manufacturing competitiveness due to rising wages, India can attract those enterprises and spur domestic growth.

But all these needs to be backed by —

i) Skill building of workers.
India skills report 2018 – 44% graduates are non-employable.

ii) Ease of Doing business reforms – enforcing contract, starting a business parameters have to be improved.

iii) Solving the twin balance sheet problem in Indian economy.

iv) Simplifying labour reforms like contractual workers, retrenchment – Labour Code 2020 a positive step in this regard.

v) Also need labour protection laws like Occupational Safety Bill, Minimum wages Act, etc.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

India has already partnered with Japan in its supply chain reform measures post covid19 outbreak and can attract those Japanese firms.

Way forward

1. India must make judicious use of its demographic dividend by skilling them.
2. Smooth entry & exit of firms via IBC.
3. Strengthening of finance institutions like PSU banks, NBFC is also must.

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16. The increased frequency and intensity of climate extremes in the Indian subcontinent can have grave implications. Comment. Also, suggest some measures that can be taken towards building climate-resilience in India. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप में जलवायु की चरम स्थितियों की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में जलवायु-प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण की दिशा में उठाए जा सकने वाले कुछ कदमों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

With the increasing climate change phenomena due to rise in Global Warming, Ozone depletion, etc. the frequency of climate extremes like supercyclones, heat waves, cloud burst, etc. have also become common.

erratic rainfall (monsoon)
farm productivity decreases
Climate extremes → cloud burst → flash floods
→ increasing landslides
→ increase in heat waves
rise in cyclones in BOB

Acc to ES 2017-18, climate extremes can lead to greater stress in Indian sector because —
i) 47% agricultural land is still rainfed
ii) sensitive to extreme rainfall shock - Rice
extreme heat shock - Wheat

both are staple diet of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

iii) increasing frequencies of cyclones, also increasing erratic nature.
e.g. Cyclone Fani, cyclone Titli

iv) increasing heat waves affect both farm as well as urban labour productivity.
Also affects health of livestock

v) Erratic rainfall (monsoon) has increased due to ~~La Nina~~ El-Nino amplification.

- Chennai drought, — worst drought of century just after a year of Urban floods.
- Marathwada drought

vi) will also affect water security of India; drying up of rivers, reservoirs, due to deficient monsoons.

Measures that can be taken

i) Renovate water storage structures like ponds, kulls.

ii) build rainwater harvesting structures, mandatory rooftop harvesting.

iii) Water efficient agricultural practices like sprinklers, drip; ~~and~~ changing crop pattern e.g. sugarcane

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

in Marathwada which further put stress on ecology of the region.

iv) Growing climate resistant hardy crops like Millets - maize, jowar, bajra and pulses.

v) Integrated watershed management practices taking river basin as unit of implementation.

Way forward

India must spur R&D under National Plan for climate change 2007 by making

- sustainable agriculture
- increased water & energy efficiency
- Sustainable himalayan ecosystem, etc.

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17. Approach to flood control in India should evolve from piecemeal measures to an integrated basin management. Comment. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए खंडित रूप में उपाय करने वाला दृष्टिकोण क्रमिक रूप से एकीकृत बेसिन प्रबंधन के रूप में विकसित होना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Flood control in India is more of a planning concept that requires an integrated basin management.

National Water Policy 2012 emphasises on using river basin as unit for management n planning.

Components of flood control
- community participation
- Siltation in dams, reservoirs
- Deforestation in catchment basin
- Inefficient mining practices
- poor water storage structures
- poor embankments, flood warning n control system.

Thus, India needs to look at all these components in an integrated manner —

i) Afforestation of upstream catchment areas

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e.g. Kosi floods, Brahmaputra floods are annually held because of deforestation, loose sediments upstream.

ii) Siltation is one of the biggest problems. It reduces water storage capacity of reservoirs as well as cause floods downstream.

iii) Dam & reservoir management is also the key in flood control.

Govt report : Kerala floods happened due to mismanagement of dams.

iv) Flood warning systems, using GIS mapping is must to reduce loses of human lives.

Recently, i-Flows has been released by MoES to track floods in Mumbai.

v) Mostly floods are rural so need capacity building of Panchayats as they are the 1st one to respond.

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vi) Constant upgradation n repairing of embankments, storm water drains is also must.

Way forward

India needs a multi pronged approach to solve its flood problems.

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18. What do you understand by Convalescent Plasma Therapy? Enumerate the potential uses and concerns in its application. **(250 words) 15**

कॉन्वलेसंट प्लाज्मा थेरेपी से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके संभावित उपयोगों और अनुप्रयोग में सम्मिलित चिंताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Convalescent Plasma therapy refers to the use of biotechnology - polymerase chain reaction, etc. to build immunity among the non-affected individuals of the society against any potent disease.

This theory depends on the fact that antibodies produced in the affected patients body also impart immunity when inserted into an unaffected patient. This can be the 1st step towards Herd Immunity.

Potential uses
- build immunity of non-affected individuals
- is cheap and viable alternative to antibiotics
- precautionary step in absence of dedicated vaccines
- can cover large no. of individuals

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But there are also challenges such as —

i) hesitancy of affected patients to donate plasma

ii) hesitancy of unaffected patients to receive plasma.

iii) efficient handling and delivery of plasma in hospitals.

iv) fear of unwanted antigens, harmful components that may pass into healthy individual during transfusion of blood.

v) This is not 100% full proof as it just provides immunity for short duration and may vary from person to person.

vi) This is still in development and needs further testing to ensure its efficacy in fighting diseases like covid.

The Govt. of India has already CPT with 1st plasma bank in Delhi which has been a great success.

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Way forward

1. The Govt. in partnership with health institutes must come out with a detailed guidelines on its use.

2. Capacity building of primary healthcare so that its easily affordable and available to all.

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19. Given the diverse security challenges as well as external and internal linkages, developing a National Security Strategy for India requires a comprehensive approach. Explain. **(250 words) 15**

विविध सुरक्षा चुनौतियों के साथ-साथ बाह्य और आंतरिक जुड़ाव को देखते हुए, भारत के लिए राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा रणनीति विकसित करने हेतु एक व्यापक दृष्टिकोण अपनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India faces huge diverse security challenges as it lies in hostile neighbourhood and also has internal problems due to extremists like Maoists.

Security challenges

External

1. China- border tensions along UK, JK, Arunachal Pradesh
2. Pakistan- ISI threat supporting LeT, JeM
3. Afghanistan- Taliban
4. Myanmar- insurgency-NSCN-K
5. Bangladesh- refugees, migrants, Rohingyas Muslim extremists
6. Nepal- Maoist insurgency counterfeiting

Internal

1. Maoists affected Red districts - Bastar, Gadchiroli etc.
2. Organised Crime
   - money laundering
   - Drug trafficking
   - counterfeiting of currency
   - Human trafficking
   - Gun trade along borders e.g. Nagaland-Myanmar

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Challenges on India —

Internal - leads to overthrow of lawfully elected Govt.

- undermines Govt. institutions like schools, panchayats.

e.g. Maoists in Abujh Mavis, Pathalgadi in Jharkhand

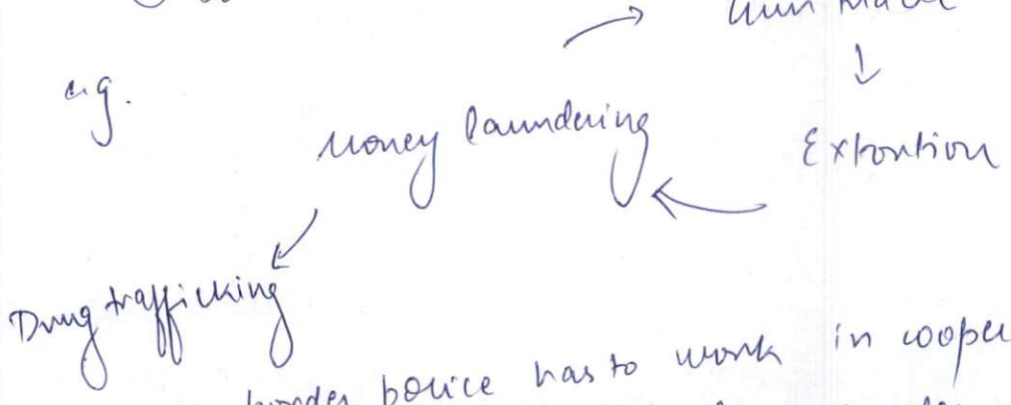
- prevents development

e.g. kidnapping contractors, blowing up rail tracks.

Thus, India needs a National security strategy to have a comprehensive approach such as —

i) Organised crime has a nexus with trans border crime.

e.g.



ii) State border police has to work in cooperation with Army to curb these trans-border activities.

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iii) Mumbai Attack was a State-communication failure after which NATGRID was formed.

This will lead to better profiling of security threats in future and act as preventive measure.

Way forward

Indian needs to proactively engage with states and different stakeholders to have a comprehensive strategy.

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20. What do you understand by Critical Information Infrastructure? Highlight the significance of Critical Information Protection and state the measures taken to ensure the same. **(250 words) 15**

महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना से आप क्या समझते हैं? महत्वपूर्ण सूचना संरक्षण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए और इसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Critical Information infrastructure refers to those infrastructure which are vital for socio-economic-political sovereignity of India.

Critical Info. Infra

Social
1. health records
2. Drug inventory
3. Police records
Land records

Economic
1. Banks
2. Airports
3. Railways.
4. Finance Market - BSE, NSE, etc.

Political
1. Govt. data
2. Classified files
2. Nuclear stations etc.

Significance of critical info. infra —

i) Controls the economic activities of country e.g. BSE, NSE runs the whole finance sector of India.

ii) Is vital to store information of high

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sensitivity of users given in confidence.

iii) Any breach can destroy users privacy.

iv) Any attack of critical infra can hold the country standstill.

e.g. 2016 US bot attack on banking sector.

v) Rising threat of ransomware, denial of service attacks.

e.g. Kudankulam plant was recently attacked by cyber hackers.

vi) Is crucial for development of India

e.g. Aadhaar - has full biometrics details and is a primary identification means for MNREGA, PM-KISAN, PAHAL, etc.

any attack on it can compromise millions of poor denying them their benefits.

Measures

1. IT Act 2000 deals with all types of cyber threats.

CERT-in was founded under the Act

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to coordinate all such threats.

2. Data Privacy Bill to safeguards users privacy.

3. National cyber security Policy 2013 to build capacity.

National cyber security coordinator 2017 established to coordinate with states.

4. NATGRID an important database sharing system of critical information.

Way forward

India needs a robust cyber & data privacy policy to maintain its digital sovereignity.